Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

6. Loans of Government.

President.—We shall proceed with the further discussion of resolution No. 6. The last speaker on the subject on behalf of the Government was Mr. Matthai. The Diwan Peishkar and the Director of Public Instruction have spoken and we rose for the day yesterday. Anybody else wishing to speak on this resolution? You will have a right of reply if no other Member rises to speak.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Is he going to withdraw the motion?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—If anybody wants to speak, I don't want to suppress.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I oppose this motion. Before we decide on the appointment of a committee to report on a certain subject, it is essential in the first place to satisfy ourselves on the necessity for an enquiry. Let us examine this point minutely with reference to the resolution under discussion.

The Government have advanced loans to certain organisations. The names of those organisations and the amount advanced to each of them were read out to this Council yesterday by the Member for the Jenmies. They include the Government of India, the Mysore Government, the National and Imperial Banks, the Indian Bank, the Cochin Electric Co., the Sitaram Mills, the Vaniyampara Rubber Co., and the Tanneries. I shall deal with these loans first on a question of policy and next on the solvency. The Government necessarily have to invest their surplus somewhere. It is evidently unwise to deposit their money in their own safe rooms as they were doing in the mediaeval periods. Two or three courses are open to them, *viz.*, bank them or invest them on sound concerns.

No one can justly accuse our Government for the choice of their banks or organisations like the Governments of India and of Mysore, where they have invested part of their money. All of them are at least as reliable as the Cochin Government itself. Our money, which stands invested in these places, carries good interests. So far so good.

Another manner in which the Government should dispose of their surpluses is by way of loans to independent industrial organisations. It is admitted on all hands that the promotion of industry in a country is one of the most vital duties of a Government. Advancement in industries will ensure prosperity, reduce unemployment which in its turn would increase both the earning and spending capacities of the citizens. The in-

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creased spending capacity of the people will, in its turn, foster other industries catering to their needs. This works in a wholesome circle taking us a step forward towards better conditions. What have other progressive Governments done? Look at Japan. Examine the growth of their shipping. The Osaka Shoshen Kaisha started from low beginnings, running small ferry services between the islands of Japan about twenty years ago. Their tonnage then was insignificant, and they had no boat which was over 200 tons. Thanks to the business capacity of their promoters and to the liberal help given to them by the Japanese Government, they have expanded beyond all expectations. Their ships now anchor at all the important Ports of the world. They run regular services to the Ports of Australia, India, to San Fransisco, New York, Rio de Janiero, Buenes Ayeres and Amsterdam. Of course, these were times when their fluctuating fortunes were at low ebb. Even then did the Government frantically withdraw their loans and let the Company down? Nothing of the sort. They helped them more, tided them over bad days and placed them in a position which is the envy of all the Shipping World. What has our Government done? Exactly the same thing, but naturally on a smaller scale. They have advanced loans to the Sitaram Mills, the premier industrial organisation of the State. The Mills are paying interest regularly, and if they are forced, they will, I hope, be in a position to repay the small capital of 3½ lakhs too.

President.—Interest is not paid regularly.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—But the interest has been paid. Only perhaps, in that case, they will be restricted in their progress. That Company, I understand, is expanding. It was only a year or so ago that they installed about 12,000 spindles. They have the space in the Mills and their motive power is big enough to run about as much more. I understand too that it is not at present possible for them to instal them for want of funds. I would even say that the Government should help them to expand and earn better dividends.

I have heard of cases where certain strong Banks place handsome deposits in smaller rival Banks under the guise of help, only to demand a withdrawal, when the smaller Bank passes through a crisis so as to cripple them efficiently and decidedly. How much would you favour such a policy? You are not far from that when you demand withdrawal of loans from industrial organisations at times when they need more money for expansions or when they are passing through bad periods which are transient.

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The conditions of the other organisations which the Government have helped by way of loans are similar, with of course the possible exception of the Tanneries. It is unfortunate that the Tanneries have hitherto proved a failure. But who is responsible? Listening to the speeches made here, one would be inclined to suppose that the Government is to be blamed for its failure. It was, however, completely managed by the people themselves, and it is absurd to freely accuse the Government on its failure. The Government does not wish to take the blame lying down any more. The part which the Government played on its behalf was simply that of a share-holder (*hear, hear*), and if they are to be found fault with in this connection, I would blame every other share-holder who was, probably, equally indiscreet in joining the firm.

What I mean to say is that the case of the Tanneries appears to be exceptional. And this affords no case to show that the Government erred in their policy for giving loans to industrial organisations. The question whether the Government should wind up the concern or not is a different one and has to be considered well before it is done. This does not seem to be the time to discuss it.

From what I have said, it is plain that the policy, which the Government was following in the matter of loans, is a fairly sound one, and that no sufficient case has been established to warrant an enquiry in this case.

I, therefore, oppose the resolution.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—എനിക്കു രണ്ടു നാലു വിഷയങ്ങൾ അറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇമ്പീരിയൽ ബാങ്കു്, നാഷനൽ ബാങ്കു് മുതലായ ബാങ്കുകൾ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിൽ നിന്നു കടത്തിനു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. കൃഷ്ണപിഷാരോടി—ഞാൻ അറിയുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ—ഇമ്പീരിയൽ ബാങ്കു് മുതലായ ബാങ്കുകൾക്കു് ലോണസു് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടൊ? ബാങ്കുകളിൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പണം ലോണൊ ഇൻവെസ്റ്റുമെണ്ടൊ എന്നുള്ളതാണു് പോയിൻറു്. വേറെ കടങ്ങളെ പറ്റി സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ വക ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ തിരെ പറയില്ല. പിന്നെ ടാനറീസിൻെറ കഥ. അതു് തീരെ നിഷ്ഫലമായിട്ടാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ കലാശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു കൂടി അതിനെപറ്റി നിരാശപ്പെട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിൻെറ ഇൻറെറസ്റ്റു് ഒരു ഷയർ ഹോൾഡരുടെ നിലക്കു മാത്രമല്ല. ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിൽ നിന്നു കുറെ പണം കടമായിട്ടും കൂടി കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിൻെറ നില എന്താണെന്നു് ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊ?

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മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. ടി. മാത്യു.—ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് എന്താണെന്നതന്നെ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനു് നിശ്ചയമില്ല (ചിരി).

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—കടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടല്ല, മുമ്പിലത്തെ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടാണു്. എന്നൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടാവശ്യമില്ല. ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനു മാറ്റമില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു് അതുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടായാലും അതിനു ശരിയായ ചുമതലയുണ്ടു്. എനു കടം കൊടുത്തതായാലും ആ സംഖ്യക്കു ഇനു ന്യായം പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിനു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് എന്തു ചെയ്യാൻ പോകുനു എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. അരവിന്ദാക്ഷമേനോൻ.—ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് തീരെ നിരാശപ്പെട്ടല്ല ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. We are trying to do what we can.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—Why not do it? മുഴുവൻ പോയി, 'we are helpless', എന്നൊക്കെയാണല്ലൊ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്ന ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് ഒരു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടാണൊ? (*Shame.*) ഒരു ദിവസം ഇരുനൂറ്റമ്പതു കായ്യം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കയല്ലേ വേണ്ടതു?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Government did not say that they were helpless.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—Yes. I remember such an expression was used.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No. The Government did not say so.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—കടം കൊടുത്ത സംഖ്യക്കു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിൽനിന്നു എന്തു ചെയ്യും?

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—കടം തീർത്തിട്ടു മറ്റുള്ളതെല്ലാമുണ്ടാവുകയുള്ളു.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ആലോചനയൊക്കെ കഴിഞ്ഞുവരുമ്പൊഴക്കും പൊട്ടറീസ്സിനു വാങ്ങിയ വിറകു പോലേയാകും കായ്യമൊക്കെ, ഇതിനിടക്കു എന്തെല്ലാം അവിടെ ചീഞ്ഞുപോയിരിക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഒക്കെ നശിച്ചുകഴിയുമ്പോഴം ചാഞ്ഞുപോയ വിറകു കുറെഴുത്തുവാൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു പോലെ ഒരു സ്പെഷ്യൽ അലോട്ടുമെന്റു കൊണ്ടുവരാം അല്ലേ?

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്—അതൊക്കെ കഴിഞ്ഞതല്ലെ മിസ്റ്റർ നായർ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—അതെ. പക്ഷെ ഞങ്ങം ആകഴിഞ്ഞ കായ്യങ്ങം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്ന കൂട്ടരാണ. ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിൽനിന്നും അങ്ങിനെ കണ്ടു പിടിക്കണമെന്നാണ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—അവിടെ ഇപ്പോഴം എന്തൊക്കെ ചീഞ്ഞു പോയിരിക്കും?

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മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—അയ്യോ, എന്നിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അതു ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിൽനിന്നു നോക്കണം. അതനേഷിപ്പാൻ ഒരു കമ്മറ്റി വേണം. You say you are helpless.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No such statement was made here. Helpless to run the factory—that was the expression used.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—All right. I withdraw that statement.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I do not understand the point. What has the committee got to do? Government has the first claim on the property, and so, if once the Government decides that the loan has to be recovered, Government can sell it off. What has the committee to do in the matter?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—എല്ലാംകഴിഞ്ഞുവരുമ്പോൾ കടം കൊടുത്തസംഖ്യക്കു മുതലുണ്ടോ എന്നു നോക്കിയാലറിയാം.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Government will do what they can.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—അങ്ങിനെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വിധത്തിൽ തീച്ചയാക്കിയാൽമതി. എന്നും പ്രൊപ്പോസൽസ് വന്നകൊണ്ടിരിക്കും. അതിന്നു ഒരു ലാമിറ്റും ഇല്ല. ഇതു ഒരിക്കൽ അവസാനിക്കണ്ടെ?

റാവുസാഹിബ്ബ് മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—ധൃതഗതികൊണ്ടു ദോഷംവരാം. അതുകഴിയുന്നതും വരാതെനോക്കാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞതവണയും പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. വല്ല കടലാസ്സുകളിലൊ ഗസറ്റിലൊ ഇതിനെപറ്റി അഡ്വർട്ടൈസ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടൊ ഇതുവരെ? ധൃതഗതികൊണ്ടെല്ലാം നാശമാണതെ. ക്ഷമക്കൊ? ഒടുവിൽ ഒന്നുംതന്നെഇല്ല. (ചിരി.) മെഷീൻ റോട്ടചെയ്യുപോകുന്ന സാധനമല്ലെ?

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—ഒരാഴ്ചകൊണ്ടൊന്നും റോട്ടു് ചെയ്യുകയില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—കായ്മവസാനിപ്പാൻ ഇനി ഒരാഴ്ച മതിയെങ്കിൽ, I withdraw.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. അരവിന്ദാക്ഷമേനോൻ.—മെഷീൻസ് അഞ്ചൊ എട്ടൊ കൊല്ലം നില്ക്കും.

President.—Cannot they be cleaned and kept all right?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Oh, yes.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—പൊട്ടറീസ്സിനെപറ്റിയും ഇങ്ങിനെയൊക്കെത്തന്നെയാണല്ലൊ പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. അരവിന്ദാക്ഷമേനോൻ.—അതുവാസ്തവമല്ല.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്നു ധൈര്യപ്പെടുവാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ടു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ആരാണതുനോക്കുന്നതു് പണം കടം കൊടുത്ത ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്നു നല്ല ചൂടുവേണം. ഇപ്പോൾ വേണ്ടതൊന്നും മുഴുവൻ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല.

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പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല എന്നല്ല പറയേണ്ടത്. ചെയ്യുന്നത ഫലവത്താകുന്നില്ല എന്നുപറയാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ നായർ.—ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെക്കൊണ്ട ഇത കാര്യം ആവുകയില്ലെന്ന തീച്ചയാകുന്നപക്ഷം ഇത റസല്യൂഷൺ അക്സപ്റ്റ് ചെയ്യേക്കു

പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—കണ്ടീഷണൽ അക്സപ്റ്റൻസ് അത്രശരിയാകുമെന്നതോന്നുന്നില്ല.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What has the Government done with regard to the Tanneries?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We have received several proposals.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Did you publish your terms in the Gazette? That would have been advisable. I think some people would come forward.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—The acceptance of this resolution would be to defeat the very purpose stated by Mr. Nayar. He wants to speed up the matter and the money recovered immediately, but that object will be delayed by the acceptance of this resolution, that is, by the appointment of a committee. The matter will never progress, and it will be with the committee and with the committee indefinitely.

President.—We can ask the committee to expedite the work.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—The Government can decide. Then what is the necessity for a committee?

President.—His complaint is that the Government has been sleeping till now. He says that the committee will speed up the matter. The committee may not take any action. They will sit and talk.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—They will be talking indefinitely and that is why I say the object will be frustrated by accepting this resolution.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—കമ്മറ്റിയിൽ ഈ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബർമാർ തന്നെയല്ലെ അംഗങ്ങളാകുവാൻ പോകുന്നത്?

Mr. T. A. Krishna Menon.—We might refuse to serve on such committees.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—അത മെമ്പേർസിന്റെ സെൻസ് ഒഫ് റെസ്പോൺസിബിലിറ്റി എന്നല്ലാതെ ഒന്നും പറവാനില്ല.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—ഇനിയും രണ്ടു മൂന്ന പൊയിൻസ് കൂടി ഉണ്ടെന്ന പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ മിസ്റ്റർ നായർ.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ചുമതല അറിഞ്ഞാൽമതി അതാണാവശ്യം

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—So far as the Economic Development Committee is concerned, I think we shall not ask for

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പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—രണ്ടുമാസത്തിനകം എന്ന ധൈര്യമായി പറയുന്നുണ്ടല്ലൊ.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—On that assurance, I do not press.

President.—I do not think that the time will be sufficient. You must get a quorum.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—എനിക്കു ഇത്ര മാത്രമെ പറയുവാനുള്ളൂ.

President—Any other Member wishing to speak? Mr. Thomas Manjuran will go on with his reply.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am very much surprised indeed to see that my resolution, which I thought was a perfectly innocent and useful resolution, has been so understood by Hon'ble Members that I am told I should be ashamed to look at the resolution. I am made to think that there is some venomous stuff inside the resolution, but I am surely not in a position to spot it. I thought I should be doing certainly a kind and good thing for the public and everybody including the business concerns, if I could try to turn the attention of the Government and this House to this matter which is purely a public one. After all what is it that I have sought to introduce into this House? What is the sort of the committee that I want? It is not a committee which is intended to go and see that the money lent either to the Tanneries or to the Sitaram should be collected at once. Nothing of the sort is meant. The resolution simply says that a committee may be appointed to look into Government investments in the State and even outside and to recommend the future procedure both as regards the collection or otherwise of the loans and as regards further advances to industrial concerns. I really cannot see what is so very wrong in that. I found a lot of special pleading yesterday.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Because of your sweet speech.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I found the Hon'ble Member who is admittedly a member of the Managing Board of the Sitarams,—

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I am very proud too.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You may have reasons to be proud—very seriously condemn it saying that there is some little bad spirit. What is the bad spirit? Here is a big loan, a loan of Government money which is public money, long overdue from a firm which is running a business. What is that business? It is cotton spinning and weaving. Hon'ble Members referred to subsidies given in other countries. We do not grow cotton in Malabar. Did anybody hear of an exotic industry being attempted to be introduced into a State and

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attempted to be supported by subsidies ? I have heard of Indian Steel Industry being attempted to be propped up by subsidies; I have heard the German Shipping Industry propped up by subsidies; so also the Japanese Shipping. But would anybody attempt to prop up cocoanut industry in Japan by a subsidy ? Does England subsidise cotton industry although it is the vital industry in England ? In Malabar I think conditions are all against the cotton industry.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—No, they are not.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Yes, I know from what I know. Does the Hon'ble Member think that, because he happens to be a member of the Managing Board of the Sitaram Company, he alone can know the conditions ?

Now my point is this. Subsidising is necessary often, and it is being resorted to by various Governments, but that will be either to prop up some vital industry or for some equally satisfactory reason. I am not for a moment saying that you should not lend money to a particular concern, but you could not introduce similarity of subsidies into this argument. If it is a question of subsidising practically, although you call it a loan, may I know which body of experts sat and decided that such a subsidy should be given to this industry? Did anybody ever hear of a subsidy being given by a responsible Government without recommendations by experts ? I heard the Engineering Member and one other Government Member use the word ' subsidies '.

President.—You ignore that.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—When Government Members say that, I must reply.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It was only a parallel instance.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Parallels must apply. Subsidy is a thing which is given as a help by Government to prop up an industry which must otherwise fail. Is cotton grown in this State so that we may support cotton industry ? I can understand subsidies being given to the coir industry, to the cocoanut industry and the paddy industry in this country.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Is cotton grown in England?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Does England give subsidy to the cotton industry ?

Another thing which I wish to say is this. As a matter of fact, I have not the least quarrel with any investment which the Government has made even if some investments have gone pretty poor. I do not for a moment say that you should at once go and collect the money advanced to particular firms.

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That is not my resolution at all. On the other hand my resolution is just to have a committee of this House or any other committee,—I never said that a non-official committee should be appointed—I may perhaps be entirely satisfied by the personnel of the body now asked to investigate by the Government as announced yesterday, and supposing that body find as a matter of fact that the 3½ lakhs of loan is not enough for the company, that company ought to be given a little more, both for collection of our money and for the encouragement of the industry. How would it adversely affect that industry or any other industry?

Hon'ble Members seem to have run with a fixed notion that I was attacking all the industries in the matter of advancing loans, etc. I never meant that. I was asked to give examples of the industrial concerns, and so I quoted the two concerns. I only said that the loans are long over-due. Is it not long over-due? When we are blamed as the representatives of the people that the necessary steps have not been taken, we request the Government to take notice of this fact. I venture to hold the view that there is no necessity to calculate the depreciation value of the plants and machinery, etc. I am glad to find that two Hon'ble Members of this House have been ordered by the Government to look into the security of the loan advanced to the Sitaram Mills. Now the only other thing is the case of the Tanneries. Now everybody knows that it is a hopeless concern.

President.—I do not think it is altogether hopeless.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It is certainly hopeless to me, Sir, and I am one of the share-holders of the company. It is true that we have got ways and means to recover the loans advanced. I do not mind whether a committee is appointed or not. It is eight months since I have sent this resolution. This resolution as a matter of fact happened to be sent long ago. This is one of the hundred resolutions which were tabled before the last meeting. In the meantime I am glad that the Sitaram Mills have paid all the interest up to date. As some Members have suggested, if you want further to help that company, and if that company deserves some help, you may help the company by all means, and it is well and good. (*Hear, hear.*) My committee is not intended to strangle any of these industries. I shall read the resolution once more and then sit down. My resolution is as follows:—

"*This Council recommends that, in view of the various allegations made in this House and outside a committee of this House, together with such experts as may be necessary in individual cases, be appointed to go into the question of the various loans given by the Government, out of public funds, specially to consider the ques-*

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tion of adequacy of security in each case, and recommend the collection or otherwise of the individual loans as the committee deems necessary, in the best interests of the safety of the funds advanced and in relation with public advantage. The committee may also be asked to report upon the policy and method to be adopted in connection with future loans as well."

I never said that the principle of granting loans should be stopped, and I would be the last man to say so. The object of the appointment of a committee was that it should be of service to the Government and the public as well. But since the Government have ordered two of its principal officers to go and examine the conditions with regard to this loan, I am perfectly satisfied. So I beg leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

Question proposed:—'*Whether Mr. Thomas Manjuran has got the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution.*'

Question put and agreed to.

The resolution was withdrawn with leave.

7. Stud Bulls in the Veterinary Hospitals.

President.—The next resolution in the agenda is resolution No. 7 standing in the name of Mr. K. T. Mathew.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Sir, my resolution runs as follows:—

"*This Council requests the Government to keep at least three stud bulls of good breed at every Veterinary Hospital in the State for serving free of charge animals brought there for service.*"

എന്നെ ഈപ്രമേയത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ചതു അതിക്കാച്ചറൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിന്റെ ഫാം സ്റ്റഡ്-ലെ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇപ്രകാരം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. 'Four stud bulls were maintained by the Devaswam Department. The stud bulls stationed at the Farms are being utilised by the people in and around Trichur for service of their cows. The Central Farm will be in a position to dispose of a few good sutd bulls in the course of the year".

ഈ അവസാനഭാഗത്തിൽ നിന്നും സ്റ്റഡ്ബുൾസിനെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് വളർത്തുന്നതിനാൽ കന്നുകാലികൾ നന്നാകുന്നതിനു വളരെ ഉപകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു തന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതായി തെളിയുന്നു. ഒന്നു രണ്ടു സംഗതികളിൽ കൂടി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുണ്ടു്. ഫാം ലെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ കാണുന്നു:—

"The bulls maintained by the Devaswam Department did useful work. A grant of Rs. 75 was given for a bull was stationed at Mulanthuruthy. This bull is a cross between the Ongole bull and a good-sized local cow"

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